Latrobe Valley Naturalist

March - April 2018 Issue No. 595

Print ISSN 2208-4363
Online ISSN 2208-4371



Black Cypress-pines and Fringed Heath-myrtle on the summit of Mt Pilot during the Club's 2017 spring camp at Chiltern (Photo: Margaret Rowe).

Upcoming events

March general meeting: Friday 23 March
Ants are everywhere – Peter Muller
Excursion: Saturday 24 March – Morwell NP. Meet at Kerry Rd carpark 10am.
Botany Group: Saturday 31 March – Horseshoe Bend. Details TBC.
Bird Group: Tuesday 3 April – Warragul area. Details TBC.
April general meeting and AGM: Friday 20 April
Galapagos – David Stickney
Excursion: Saturday 21 April – Moonlit Sanctuary, Pearcedale. Details TBC.
SEANA Autumn Camp: 27-29 April at Badger Creek
Bird Group: Tuesday 1 May – Narracan/Yarragon South. Details TBC.
Botany Group: Saturday 5 May – Mosses and allies. Details TBC.

Office bearers

President: David Stickney
Secretary: Wendy Savage
Treasurer: David Mules
Publicity Officer: Alix Williams
Magazine editor: Tamara Leitch
Conservation Coordinator: Jackie Tims
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General meetings

Held at 7:30 pm on the fourth Friday of each month at the Newborough Uniting Church, Old Sale Road Newborough VIC 3825

Report on 2017 Bird Challenge Count

The dreadful weather that was forecast caused cancellations by participants and whole groups so a total of only 23 observers took part in the 2017 Bird Challenge Count (BCC). Those who ventured out covered less area and for less time than normal. Of the 13 sites traditionally covered (most since 1998), four were not visited at all and three were visited partially, leaving only six regular sites covered "properly". These were the Energy Australia Wetlands, Yarragon South, Uralla Reserve, Mathison Park, Morwell NP and a Jeeralang Junction property.

The low count of birds (2,209) was roughly 60% of our average total. Interestingly, the number of species (116) was four species higher than the nineteen year average.

Probably because of the lack of sites, observers and time spent, and the awful weather, many species normally observed were missing completely eg. Australian Shelduck, Australasian Shoveler, Grey Teal, White-bellied Sea-eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Spotted Turtle-dove and Yellow-tufted Honeyeater. Much lower numbers of Black Swan, Pacific Black Duck, Chestnut Teal, Swamp Harrier and Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo were recorded, as were most of the smaller bush birds and honeyeaters, Australian Magpie, Welcome Swallow, Blackbird and Common Myna.

However, greater than expected numbers of Hoary-headed Grebe, Hardhead, Eurasian Coot, Fan-tailed Cuckoo and Red-browed Treecreeper were recorded. Thanks to the knowledge and abilities of participants, for the first time on a BCC a Caspian Tern and Pilotbird were recorded. Other birds unexpected on the BCC were Leaden Flycatcher (last BCC record 1999), Cattle Egret, Red-kneed Dotterel, Australian Hobby, Buff-banded Rail, Azure Kingfisher and Olive Whistler.

Thank you to the enthusiastic and capable people who volunteered to participate in the BCC, to those who braved the weather (worst in the 19 years of BCC) to observe and record the birds, and the leaders who organised their people and results.

If you are interested in details, there are some files that, upon request, I could send to you. For example "2017 tallies by group" and "Bird Challenge summary of results 1998-2017"

This year, 2018, will be the 20th year since the Club started participating in the Bird Challenge Count. Hopefully you will be able to join in.

Alix Williams

CLUB SPRING CAMP 2017

This year's spring camp was held from 30th September to 2nd October at Chiltern. We spent Saturday morning meandering around Honeyeater Picnic Ground just south of the township, before heading to Yeddonba Aboriginal Cultural Site to admire the rock art and cypress-pines. In the afternoon we took a short walk to the top of Mt Pilot, where great views were had but few birds were seen due to the blustery conditions. On Sunday we enjoyed the company and local knowledge of the Friends of Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park, who guided us through Bartleys Block and a nesting site of the Regent Honeyeater, where we were treated to close encounters with the birds and fantastic photo opportunities. We lunched at the Magenta Mine picnic area, before spending the afternoon ambling along Muffler Track, where there were plenty of interesting plants, birds and invertebrates to keep everyone happy.

Cyanide Dam and Yeddonba – Saturday morning

Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park covers 21,636 ha and is located between Beechworth and Chiltern. It contains the highest number of mammal, bird and reptile species recorded at any Box-Ironbark site.

Our large group assembled at the Lake Anderson Caravan Park and drove a few kilometres south to the Honeyeater Picnic Ground, where we spent some time wandering around the area and following the White Box Walking Track, enjoying the birds, flowers and Eastern Grey Kangaroos. This walk featured Ironbark and Box woodland and the Cyanide Dam used in the gold mining days.

From there we drove further south to the Yeddonba Aboriginal Cultural Site at the foot of Mt Pilot. The rock here is Barambogie granite, at the northern edge of the Beechworth granite country and of different origin to the sedimentary rock that forms the low hills around Chiltern. Consequently Ironbarks are absent but there are extensive areas of Black Cypress-pine. Yeddonba is the aboriginal name for the Cypress-pine. This interesting circuit includes an interpretive walk and takes one through the grey boulders up to a cave featuring faded rock art amongst which we could recognise goannas, snakes and a thylacine. This was a meeting place for the Duduroa people, at one time numbering up to 2,000 in three groups but of whom there are now no descendants.



Granite rocks at Yeddonba (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Alix recommended a book by Bruce Pascoe, "Dark Emu, Black Seeds", which discusses the native people's settlement and land use practises, particularly negating the commonly (and dare I say conveniently) held belief that they did not engage in land management and settled agriculture.

Julie Parker

Mt Pilot and surrounds – Saturday afternoon

After a short steep walk up to the summit of Mt Pilot, we were rewarded by a magnificent 360 degree view across the country. The strong wind, however, meant that this spot was hardly optimal for birdwatching. Whilst the botanists were busy exploring, the photographers took in the view and Wendy and Louis (her grandson) opted for the easier option of building a shelter from the wind – smart move!



Building a stick shelter (Photo: Joelle Champert)

Cypress-pine occurred along the walk and on the summit, and Varnish Wattle was in bloom and very conspicuous. At the summit there were large areas of Fringed Heath-myrtle, and a couple of people saw the Small Quillwort. In a damp, shaded area below the carpark there were several different orchids including the Small Gnat-orchid, Black-tip Greenhood and Blunt Greenhood.

On our way back to Chiltern, we stopped at a site on Pine Gap Road and saw the Blue Fingers orchid, tiny Hairy Stylewort and Moss Sunray that were of interest.

Joelle Champert and Margaret Rowe

Bartleys Block, Muffler Track & Regent Honeyeaters – Sunday

The goldfields region was living up to its name when we visited the Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park, not for its mineral wealth but for the predominant colour of the vegetation. The gold of wattle (Varnish *Acacia verniciflua*, Juniper *A. ulicifolia*, Gold-dust *A. acinacea*, Hedge *A. paradoxa*, Golden *A. pycnantha and* Red-stem *A. rubida)* lit up the bush. Reserved in October 2002, the park was formed to conserve a remnant of Victoria's Box-Ironbark forests.

Our guides, the Friends of Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park, shared their wealth of knowledge of the flora and fauna, leading, explaining and identifying. Their companionship was much appreciated.

Stop 1 at Bartleys Block was the site of an old homestead with remnant persimmon and apple trees as well as a creeklet where the water was channelled through charcoal in farming days. Every swale was thick with Tall Sedge *Carex appressa* and approached with care once we came into contact with a slim, alert Red-bellied Black Snake; yabby mounds lined the pools. Across the homestead paddock and into the treeline uphill there were battalions of meat ants swarming on raised claybeds and runnelling through the leaf litter. One group witnessed a Squirrel Glider emerge from a nesting box.



Bartleys Block (Photo: Margaret Rowe)

Two plants stood out on a Blakely's Red Gum *Eucalyptus blakelyi* – a Fleshy Mistletoe *Amyema miraculosa,* on its host plant Box Mistletoe *Amyema miquelii*. Along the creeklet we were shown a colony of flowering Dainty Bird-orchids *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*.

Stop 2 was the Regent Honeyeater site where a bird immediately appeared, collecting nesting material. A controlled burn had been undertaken in this area in 2015, so the ground was orange with Fire Moss. Wendy Davies recorded details we learned during this exciting visit:

Regent Honeyeater (Photo: Matt Campbell)

'We were treated to a visit to a nesting site of the released captive-bred Regent Honeyeaters just off the Yackandandah Road. It was hypothesised that the birds had chosen to nest in a recently burnt site as it had fewer predators. Several members of the Friends group showed us the birds and explained the process of releasing and monitoring them in the wild after they are bred at Tooronga Zoo. Male birds (which are bigger than females) are radio-tracked with transmitters attached to them by elastic bands which are designed to fail after 4-6 weeks. In the meantime, the volunteers are out every day tracking and monitoring the birds, walking up to 8 km in a day to find them.

The birds are very used to humans as they are aviary-bred and we were able to get incredibly close as one repeatedly came down to a low log to source nesting material. What a thrill it was to see these rare birds at such close range. I was fortunate to share a car with Eileen Collins who explained that she has been active in the Chiltern area since 1968 and located the two pairs of wild birds that were the basis of the successful breeding program. Eileen said that she had one nest all ready to go, with the chicks at the right age, when a storm hit and blew over a tree which destroyed the nest. The nest that was used for the breeding program was picked out of the tree with a cherry picker and carefully placed in an ice-cream container, making sure the birds did not see humans as it was important that they did not become imprinted on humans. A Regent Honeyeater (banded yellow over yellow) from Chiltern was seen at Outtrim, near Inverloch, in November last year – so they can turn up anywhere – keep your eyes open.

Other good sightings here, and later in the morning, included the Painted Honeyeater, Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Fuscous Honeyeater and Western and White-throated Gerygones.'

Stop 3 was the lunchtime site at Magenta Mine where we witnessed an aerial display of whirling woodswallows. This area was once joined all the way to Chiltern by a row of miners' cottages. A mullock heap was orange with Small-leaf Parrot-pea *Dillwynia phylicoides*, while the grey gum foliage dripped with bronze mistletoe. Glinting with gold, the many species of wattle were a brilliant foil for the black, scored trunks of the Mugga Ironbark *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*.



Small-leaf Parrot-pea (photo: Margaret Rowe)





Peacock spider *Maratus calcitrans* at Magenta Mine (left) and Variable Cirphula grasshopper on Muffler Track (Photos: Matt Campbell)

Stop 4 was a Wildflower Wander south-east of Chiltern along Muffler Track. Nectar feeders flocked into the flowering eucalypts of the upper storey, Blakely's Red Gum and Mugga Ironbark. The mid-storey was sparse, mainly Cat's Claw Grevillea *Grevillea alpina*, hibbertias, heath and wattle, but the ground level was a rich tapestry of gold (buttercups, Golden Moths, Bulbine Lily, Yam Daisy, Sticky Everlasting) threaded through with Luzula, Twining Glycine, Chocolate Lily and Purple Coral-pea.

A flora and fauna fiesta!

Terri Allen, Wendy Davies & Margaret Rowe

Plant and bird lists for the camp are available in the electronic version of this Naturalist

SEANA Spring Camp in the Little Desert

Thirteen of our Club members participated in the statewide gathering of field naturalists held over the weekend of 13-15 October in the Little Desert in far western Victoria. Hosted by the Ringwood FNC, the camp attracted 137 registrants, most of whom were accommodated at the Little Desert Nature Lodge which served as the base for talks, evening meals and excursion departures. The lodge is located 16 km south of Nhill, and offers ensuite rooms, basic bunkrooms and plenty of space in the grounds for campers. Walking trails lead from the lodge into the adjacent Little Desert National Park.

The national park originated as the Kiata Lowan Sanctuary created in 1955 for the preservation of the Malleefowl (or Lowan). Following a widespread outcry, ill-considered state government plans in the late 1960s to subdivide a large part of the region for agriculture were abandoned, and a larger national park was created; its area is now 132,000 ha and one of Victoria's larger reserves.

Three evening talks set the scene for the camp. On Friday evening Ben Holmes, an ecologist with Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA), spoke on the subject of Re-wilding the Wimmera. He explained that CVA has taken over management of the lodge and surrounding conservation areas. It is actually managing three properties in the Wimmera, seeking to enlarge areas of indigenous vegetation and reintroduce native fauna, informed by ecological research.



Lace Monitor at Kiata Flora Reserve (Photo: Phil Rayment)

Saturday evening saw noted naturalist and bird photographer Ian Morgan present a photographic survey of the birds of the Wimmera, showing over 200 superb images.

On Sunday evening, Michael Stewart, CEO of the Barenji Gadjin Land Corporation, addressed us. The corporation is now responsible for land management of a region in the Wimmera on behalf of the traditional owners. One project involves management of the Wail plant nursery with a view to developing a food industry based on traditional indigenous foods.

A range of half-day and full-day excursions across Saturday and Sunday introduced us to the national park and nearby reserves, including the Mt Arapiles-Tooan State Park, the Snape Reserve at Dimboola, the Kiata Flora Reserve, the attractive Nhill Lake and Boardwalk and the Glenlee Flora & Fauna Reserve.

To outline two of the excursions, I'll first note that the 3.8 km Little Desert Flora & Fauna Trail, a circuit walk from the lodge, offers a good introduction to the national park. Ben Holmes led our group around part of this trail which traverses a remarkable range of landscapes and plant communities. For example, an area near a Malleefowl mound is being managed to encourage the Wallowa *Acacia calamifolia*, which produces copious flowers and seeds and is a favourite food of the Malleefowl and also the Bronzewing Pigeon. The Flame Heath *Astroloma conostephioides,*



Round-leaf Mintbush (Photo: Phil Rayment)

with scarlet red tubular flowers, is conspicuous and apparently widespread because emus like to eat its flowers and fruits and so disperse its seeds. Orchids spotted included the Hooded Caladenia *C. cucullata* and Leopard Orchid *Diuris pardina.* Ben also introduced us to one of his research projects – surveys to capture (and subsequently release) small native mammals using pitfall traps spaced along one side of a 30 cm high barrier. Sadly, we were not to see a Malleefowl in the aviary, as their resident male had recently died as a result of injuries sustained in a fight with a wild male outside the enclosure.

A full-day excursion offered on both days took us to the Mt Arapiles-Tooan SP, to the south of the Little Desert. A brief first stop at Mitre Rock preceded a drive to the summit of the mount and then a circuit around its sandstone bulk. Approximately 14% of Victoria's flora species are represented in the Mt Arapiles section of the park, and the drive around the southern and western flanks of the mount is particularly rewarding. The purple flowers of the Round-leaf Mint-bush *Prostanthera rotundifolia* were conspicuous on both Mitre Rock and the mount. Two dry-country shrubs which particularly attracted our attention during the circuit drive were Thorny Bitter-pea *Daviesia pectinata* with phyllodes flattened into short blades and tapering to a point, and Rock Wattle *Acacia rupicola* with short, narrow leaves.



Thorny Bitter-pea (Photo: Phil Rayment)

In concluding, I'd add that a particular Caladenia species appeared to be widely dispersed across many of the sites visited during the weekend, including the Kiata Flora Reserve, and some folk identified it as the Rigid Spider-orchid *C. tensa.*



Our thanks go to our friends at the Ringwood club, particularly camp convenor Peter Rogers (also current SEANA Secretary), for hosting such a successful camp at a location so far from their home base.

Phil Rayment



The Rigid Spider-orchid (left) and Rock Wattle (Photos: Phil Rayment)

DELWP Fire Operations Plan - Latrobe District

At our October 2017 meeting, DELWP representatives Katherine Hill (Community Engagement Officer) and Jean-Marc Porigneaux (Fuel Management Officer) gave a presentation on the Fire Operations Plan for the Latrobe district, focusing on the planned burning regime.

Katherine informed members of the consultation process that is currently in progress. The evening's presentation was based on the implementation of the plan rather than the reasoning behind it, so there was a suggestion that interested members may wish to take the opportunity to attend forums where the science behind policy development could be discussed.

Katherine said that DELWP was now accepting feedback on a continuous basis. The audience certainly took this opportunity, and the presentation was punctuated by some spirited comments and questioning.

My impression was that members are not convinced that the planned burns will deliver the claimed benefits, and are sceptical that all relevant issues have been adequately considered. Some of these issues are that:

- The focus is on measuring the impact on vegetation rather than fauna. The impact of leaf litter being burnt and the destruction of animals and/or their habitat is not properly understood.
- The frequency of burning could lead to an increased fire risk, because areas may not be able to regenerate to a stable, long-term condition in the interval between burns. A related concern is that the planned burns do not reflect a historically natural cycle, and are degrading the environment.
- There is inadequate identification, consultation and protection in relation to areas of high ecological value within the area of planned burns.

Jean-Marc gave an overview of the Fire Operations Plan for the Latrobe District, a summary of which follows.

The Latrobe District is an area of 967,770 ha between Woods Point in the north, Wilsons Promontory in the south, Phillip Island in the west and Traralgon in the east. Tenancy comprises:

- Parks Victoria = 100,108 ha*
- DELWP = 192,448 ha*
- Other Public Land = 26,800 ha
- Plantation = 26,492 ha
- Private land = 616,256 ha

**Forest Fire Management Victoria (FFMV) manages these areas (totalling 292,556 ha) for fire response and planned burning. FFMV includes specialists from DELWP, Parks Victoria, VicForests and Melbourne Water.*



Fuel reduction burning in lowland forest (Photo: DELWP Gippsland)

There is a Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land, of which the primary objectives are to:

- Minimise the impact of major bushfires on human life, communities, essential and community infrastructure, industries, the economy and the environment. Human life will be afforded priority over all other considerations.

- Maintain or improve the resilience of natural ecosystems and their ability to deliver services such as biodiversity, water, carbon storage and forest products.

There are four Fire Management Zones (FMZs):

- Asset Protection Zones (APZ) represent 3,098 ha (1%) of the area managed by FFMV, where the aim is to provide the highest level of localised protection to human life, property and key community assets. Planned burning frequency is approximately every 10 years.

- Bushfire Moderation Zones (BMZ) represent 62,986 ha (21%) of the area managed by FFMV, where the aim is to reduce the speed and intensity of bushfires. Planned burning frequency is approximately every 15 years.

- Landscape Management Zones (LMZ) represent 218,816 ha (75%) of the area managed by FFMV, where the aim is to provide bushfire protection outcomes by reducing fuel in the landscape, provide ecological resilience through appropriate fire regimes, and provide for forest regeneration. Planned burning frequency is based on Tolerable Fire Interval and Growth Stage representation in the landscape.

- Planned Burn Exclusion Zones (PBEZ) represent 7,656 ha (3%) of the area managed by FFMV.



Regeneration of small shrubs and grasses after an ecological burn to control Coast Tea-tree (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

The plan is to burn 9,300 ha per year for the next three years in the Latrobe District, targeting areas that have been identified as having a high risk reduction benefit, areas that have not been burnt at the planned frequency, and burns with specific ecological objectives. Areas identified as 'Long Unburnt Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)' or 'Leadbeater's Possum Habitat' must not be burnt.

In 2016/17 Latrobe District conducted 19 planned burns encompassing 6,554 ha. Fire severity mapping was undertaken on the larger burns within the district using high resolution aerial photography in both colour and infra-red.

Andy Ringin

REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 19.02.2018

Finance

Cash Management Trading Account: $4,521.96 Term Deposit: $17,032.88

Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business

- Club Summer camp at Mt Buffalo Fri 2 – Tues 6 February 2018. Attended by a record 38 people. A very successful event with 3 days of varied excursions up on the plateau and good weather to enjoy them. Thanks to Phil and Jay for organising the program.
- SEANA Autumn camp to be hosted by FNCV Fri 27 – Sun 29 April 2018. First circular has been received and sent with November activities email. Will put a reminder out this month. Registrations due by 1 March. SEANA website has been completed and can be accessed at www.seana.org.au
- Spending of Club funds: Ken Savage has informed Uralla committee that funding may be available for signage. Rose reported that Morwell NP have a signage project in progress which may benefit from our help.
- Digitising plant lists from Bon & Ollie Thompson and LVFNC: Ken S preparing details of all the plant lists for application. Will contact Herbarium to gauge interest in the original documents.
- Club name tags: Will have duck orchid on left, Latrobe Valley FNC on bottom and larger name above. Size 85 x 40 mm with white background, coloured orchid and dark green printing. Will circulate to committee and start a list of people who want them.
- Fungi for Land – guide for land managers: Dr Sapphire McMullan-Fisher and Roz Hart wish to produce this guide and are seeking a pledge of financial support. We have indicated we may contribute $1000, but needs to be approved by committee and membership. We suggested they contact SEANA also.
- Louise Durkin of ARI visited Uralla Reserve and saw a Greater Glider. She has been communicating with David S who sent her Rolf Willig's report on the Central Gippsland Owl Monitoring Program for 2017. Rolf would like to set up a monthly Greater Glider survey at Uralla. John Hick is involved and Louise Durkin will be contacted.
- AGM: Positions vacant are Vice President 2, Secretary and Publicity Officer.
- Matt Campbell has provided lapel and handheld microphones. Handheld mics were used and worked extremely well, lapel ones yet to be used.
- Binding of LV Naturalist magazines 2013-17: Peter Lendon will be asked to bind these to match previous editions.

Conservation Matters

- VicForests logging proposals at Mirboo North: Two mammal surveys and a plant survey have been conducted involving the Club. Thanks to Margaret Rowe for compiling the plant data into a useful format for the committee. Greater Glider surveys have been conducted at three of the planned logging coupes and significant numbers found. Public meeting planned March 4 at Mirboo North.
- Replacement of bridge on Traralgon-Tyers Rd: Update since Latrobe City Council granted VicRoads permit last year. There is a Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/sacredkingfisher – please 'like' and share with your networks for those who haven't yet. Irene has applied to go to VCAT hearing which is set for August 13, and Phil will give a presentation at the hearing. An application was also lodged with the National Trust to register the stand of Strzelecki Gums. Following their Significant Tree Committee meeting in December 2017, the committee resolved that they wished for the best 5 of the stand to be 'considered' for the register at this stage.
- Maryvale Mill energy-from-waste proposal: 3 minute video from John Poppins, which he would like to play at the General Meeting.

Guest speaker for March

Peter Muller

Peter worked in environmental education with Ballarat University for 15 years, and in various government conservation departments prior to that. He has now retired and is researching ants, particularly in roadside and remnant natural areas. He will speak about his discoveries and lead us on a walk at Morwell NP the following day to teach us about identifying local ants and their nests.



Guest speaker for April

David Stickney

David will talk about his visit to the Galapagos Islands in July 2017, showing endemic birds and reptiles in the context of their evolution on the island archipelago, which is located 1,000 km from the Ecuadorian coast and has never been connected to a continental land mass.



Latrobe Valley Naturalist is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist Club Inc. The Club subscription includes the "Naturalist".

Brief contributions and short articles on any aspect of natural history are invited from members of all clubs. Articles, including those covering Club speakers and excursions, would typically be around one A4 side in length, should not exceed 1,000 words, and may be edited for reasons of space and clarity. Photos should be sent as an attachment and be a maximum of 1 megabyte in size.

Responsibility for the accuracy of information and opinions expressed in this magazine rests with the author of the article.

Contributions should be addressed to:

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Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (May/June): 7 May 2018

Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist Club Incorporation No. A0005323T
ISSN 1030-5084 ABN 86 752 280 972

The Naturalist is generously printed by the office of Russell Northe MLA, Member for Morwell

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – Plant list for Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park & Winton Wetlands 30.9.17-2.10.17 (T. Allen & M. Rowe)

MOSSES		
Funariaceae	*Funaria hygrometrica*	Fire Moss
FERNS		
Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*	Austral Bracken
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*	Green Rock Fern
CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae	*Callitris endlicheri*	Black Cypress-pine
MONOCOTS		
Asparagaceae	*Arthropodium minus*	Small Vanilla Lily
Asparagaceae	*Arthropodium strictum*	Chocolate Lily
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra longifolia subsp. exilis*	Cluster-head Mat-rush
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus patersonia*	Twining Fringe-lily
Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine bulbosa*	Bulbine Lily
Asphodelaceae	*Dianella revoluta*	Black-anther Flax-lily
Asphodelaceae	*Stypandra glauca*	Nodding Blue-lily
Asphodelaceae	*Tricoryne elatior*	Yellow Rush Lily
Asphodelaceae	*Xanthorrhoea glauca*	Grey Grass-tree
Colchicaceae	*Burchardia umbellata*	Milkmaids
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea dioica*	Early Nancy
Cyperaceae	*Carex appressa*	Tall Sedge
Hypoxidaceae	*Pauridia vaginata*	Yellow Star
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes pusilla*	Small Quillwort
Juncaceae	*Juncus amabilis*	Hollow Rush
Juncaceae	*Juncus articulatus*	Jointed Rush
Juncaceae	*Juncus holoschoenus*	Joint-leaf Rush
Juncaceae	*Juncus pauciflorus*	Loose-flower Rush
Juncaceae	*Juncus subsecundus*	Finger Rush
Juncaceae	*Luzula meridionalis*	Field Woodrush
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia carnea*	Pink Fingers
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia fuscata*	Dusky Fingers
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia sp.*	Spider-orchid
Orchidaceae	*Calochilus robertsonii*	Purplish Beard-orchid
Orchidaceae	*Chiloglottis trapeziformis*	Dainty Bird-orchid
Orchidaceae	*Corybas incurvus*	Slaty Helmet-orchid
Orchidaceae	*Cyanicula caerulea*	Blue Fingers
Orchidaceae	*Cyrtostylis reniformis*	Gnat Orchid

Orchidaceae	*Diuris chryseopsis*	Golden Moths
Orchidaceae	*Diuris pardina*	Leopard Orchid
Orchidaceae	*Glossodia major*	Waxlip Orchid
Orchidaceae	*Microtis unifolia*	Common Onion-orchid
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis bicolor*	Black-tip Greenhood
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis curta*	Blunt Greenhood
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis nutans*	Nodding Greenhood
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis pedunculata*	Maroonhood
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra sp.*	Sun-orchid
Poaceae	*Austrostipa sp.*	Spear-grass
Poaceae	*Phragmites australis*	Common Reed

DICOTS

Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus*	Austral Carrot
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle foveolata*	Yellow Pennywort
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle laxiflora*	Stinking Pennywort
Asteraceae	*Cymbonotus preissianus*	Austral Bear's-ear
Asteraceae	*Erigeron bonariense**	Flaxleaf Fleabane
Asteraceae	*Erigeron canadensis**	Canadian Fleabane
Asteraceae	*Hyalosperma demissum*	Moss Sunray
Asteraceae	*Lagenophora huegelii*	Coarse Bottle-daisy
Asteraceae	*Laphangium luteoalbum*	Jersey Cudweed
Asteraceae	*Microseris walteri*	Yam-daisy
Asteraceae	*Senecio phelleus*	Narrow Groundsel
Asteraceae	*Senecio pinnatifolius*	Variable Fireweed
Asteraceae	*Xerochrysum bracteantum*	Golden Everlasting
Asteraceae	*Xerochrysum viscosum*	Shiny Everlasting
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia sp.*	Bluebell
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia stricta*	Tall Bluebell
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Drooping She-oak
Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia hastata*	Saloop Saltbush
Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens*	Kidney-weed
Crassulaceae	*Crassula decumbens*	Spreading Crassula
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia obtusifolia*	Grey Guinea-flower
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia riparia*	Erect Guinea-flower
Droseraceae	*Drosera auriculata*	Tall Sundew
Droseraceae	*Drosera hookeri*	Pale Sundew
Ericaceae	*Acrotriche serrulata*	Honey Pots
Ericaceae	*Astroloma humifusum*	Cranberry Heath
Ericaceae	*Brachyloma daphnoides*	Daphne Heath
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon virgatus*	Common Beard-heath
Euphorbiaceae	*Amperea xiphoclada*	Broom spurge
Fabaceae	*Acacia acinacea*	Gold-dust Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia mearnsii*	Black Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia paradoxa*	Hedge Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia pycnantha*	Golden Wattle

Fabaceae	*Acacia rubida*	Red-stem Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia ulicifolia*	Juniper Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia verniciflua*	Varnish Wattle
Fabaceae	*Daviesia leptophylla*	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia phylicoides*	Small-leaf Parrot-pea
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia sericea*	Showy Parrot-pea
Fabaceae	*Glycine clandestina*	Twining Glycine
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium huegelii*	Karralla
Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia violacea*	Purple Coral-pea
Fabaceae	*Indigofera australis*	Austral Indigo
Fabaceae	*Platylobium montanum*	Handsome Flat-pea
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea platyphylla*	Flat-leaf Bush-pea
Geraniaceae	*Geranium sp.*	Geranium
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium australe*	Austral Stork's-bill
Goodeniaceae	*Brunonia australis*	Blue Pincushion
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia lanata*	Trailing Goodenia
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus tetragynus*	Common Raspwort
Hypericaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*	Little St. John's Wort
Loranthaceae	*Amyema miquelii*	Box Mistletoe
Loranthaceae	*Amyema miraculosa*	Fleshy Mistletoe
Loranthaceae	*Amyema pendula*	Drooping Mistletoe
Loranthaceae	*Amyema quandang*	Grey Mistletoe
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix tetragona*	Common Fringe-myrtle
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus blakelyi*	Blakely's Red Gum
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*	Bundy
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*	Red Stringybark
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	Grey Box
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	Red Box
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Ironbark
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus ciliata*	Heath-myrtle
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis perennans*	Grassland Wood-sorrel
Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*	Small Poranthera
Plantaginaceae	*Veronica perfoliata*	Digger's Speedwell
Proteaceae	*Grevillea alpina*	Mountain Grevillea
Proteaceae	*Persoonia rigida*	Hairy Geebung
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus pachycarpus*	Thick-fruit Buttercup
Rosaceae	*Acaena ovina*	Sheep's Burr
Rubiaceae	*Galium aparine**	Cleavers
Rubiaceae	*Galium gaudichaudii*	Rough Bedstraw
Rutaceae	*Correa reflexa*	Common Correa
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	Cherry Ballart
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*	Sticky Hop Bush
Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum insulare*	Common Boobialla
Stylidiaceae	*Levenhookia dubia*	Hairy Stylewort
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium graminifolium*	Grass Trigger-plant
Thymeliaceae	*Pimelea linifolia*	Slender Rice-flower

*Introduced species

APPENDIX II – Bird list for Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park 30.9.17-2.10.17 (D. Mules)

Australasian Grebe
Australasian Pipit
Australian Magpie
Australian Pelican
Australian Wood Duck
Australlian Hobby
Black Swan
Black-chinned Honeyeater
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Black-fronted Dotterel
Black-winged Stilt
Brown Falcon
Brown Goshawk
Brown Thornbill
Brown Treecreeper
Brown-headed Honeyeater
Buff-rumped Thornbill
Common Blackbird
Common Starling
Crested Pigeon
Crested Shrike-tit
Crimson Rosella
Dusky Moorhen
Dusky Woodswallow
Eastern Great egret
Eastern Rosella
Eastern Yellow Robin
Eurasian Coot
European Goldfinch
Fairy Martin
Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Flame Robin
Fuscous Honeyeater
Galah
Golden Whistler
Great Cormorant
Grey Butcherbird
Grey Fantail
Grey Shrike-thrush
Hardhead
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
House Sparrow
Jacky Winter
Laughing Kookaburra
Little Black Cormorant
Little Friarbird
Little Pied Cormorant
Little Raven
Magpie-lark
Masked Lapwing
Masked Woodswallow
Mistletoebird
Nankeen Kestrel
Noisy Friarbird
Noisy Miner
Olive-backed Oriole
Pacific Black Duck
Painted Honeyeater
Pallid Cuckoo
Peaceful Dove
Pied Currawong
Purple Swamphen
Rainbow Lorikeet
Red Wattlebird
Red-browed Finch
Red-rumped Parrot
Regent Honeyeater
Restless Flycatcher
Royal Spoonbill
Rufous Songlark
Rufous Whistler
Sacred Ibis
Sacred Kingfisher
Shining Bronze-cuckoo
Speckled Warbler
Spotted Pardalote
Striated Pardalote
Striated Thornbill
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Superb Fairy-wren
Turquoise Parrot
Wedge-tailed Eagle
Weebill
Welcome Swallow
Western Gerygone
Whistling Kite
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
White-browed Woodswallow
White-faced Heron
White-necked Heron
White-plumed Honeyeater
White-throated Gerygone
White-throated Treecreeper
White-winged Chough
Willie Wagtail
Yellow Thornbill
Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater